WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION. 1,330 PERSONS SHAKE HANDS WITH

The Sectal Leaders of the Capital City Attend in Full Force-Sonators and Repre-sentatives and Office Sectors Received He-

fore and After the Public Reception. WASHINGTON, March 22.-More than 1,350 people shook hands with President McKinley today between 3:15 and 3:45 P. M. The regular tri-weekly reception, free to all comers, was scheduled to take place at 3 o'clock, but the presence of several Senators and Representatives prevented the President from being in the East om on time. However, when he did appear, it was a short time only before the great crowd essembled had shaken his hand and were on their way home. As early as I o'clock the callers began to appear, and by 3 it was impossible to get into the East Room. People stood in line for several minutes and took their turn to see the President. Beautiful spring-like weather had the effect of bringing out stylishly dressed men and women in great numbers. New spring bonnets and dresses of the latest fashion were worn to-day, and it was a pretty sight to see Washington society in spring attire. It is not often that a pub lic reception at the White House calls out many members of Washington's social set, but to-day the social leaders came in full force. Carriages were lined up near the main entrance, and in many respects the reception this afternoon resembled the big receptions given in January to members of the Senate and House and the Judiciary. Because the President was a little late in appearing many people went away who other-wise would have added to the throng.

As on previous occasions of this kind, sofas

and heavily leathered chairs were arranged to form a barricade for the President to stand behind, and keep the crowd from pushing in on him. Two big blue-coated policemen stood at the entrance to the barricade and prevented people from coming too fast. Only one person was allowed to pass at a time, and in this way the President shook hands with every one, without slighting the babies and little children who came in their mothers' arms and holding to their fathers' coat tails. The President seemed to take much delight in tickling the little ones under the chin. At the reception this afternoon. the President's health was commented upon, and the eminion was freely expressed that he was not looking as bright and chipper as during the past two weeks. However, if the President is not in good health and spirits, he exhibited no signs of it to-day in his treatment of the public. That same "glad hand" which he has put forth three times weekly since his inauguration was again extended. He appeared pleased to see every one and shook overy hand warmly. There was feeling, too, in his handshake. It was not the ordinary loose, don'tcare-a-snap grfp, but a gentle squeeze which made one feel that one was welcome. After the rush was over and all the people present had been received, the President noticed several carriages coming to the White House, and surmising that the occupants wanted to shake his hand remained in the East Room until they came in. The White House attendants looked amazed to think that their chief should wait on the public, and they contrasted the action of the present Executive with the former occupant of the White House. The contrast is what caused the amazement.

The reception to Senators and Representatives opened at 10 this morning and continued without intermission, except for luncheon, until 3. Senators form a majority of the early morning callers. "Billy " Mason made his customary early morning call, and insisted that his man, F. E. Corne, be appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Chicago. Senator Mason, when be came to Washington, did not leave any of his political tricks behind. He has been in politics long enough to know that the only way to get ning out of a public official is to keep after him. He said to-day that he will ask for nothing tatti Mr. Coyne has been appointed. The venerable Senator from Vermont, Mr.

Mercill, and his colleague, Senator Roddeld Prostor, came in at about 11 o'clock and were s nava into the President's office through the a sin door. Representative Grout of Vermont a companied the two Senators, whose mission if to secure the appointment of two promi-Republicans in Vermont to Consulates in

chain, distinct a remain of consistent of chains. As the consistent of the chain of for this place also.

Gov. Atkinson and Senator Eikins of West Virginia were at the White House in the inter-Stripinal were at the white Holse in the Interest of several constituents who assisted last year in carrying the State for the Republican ticket. John W. Mason was recommended for Internal Revenue Commissioner, John A. Campbell for District Attorney in West Virginia, Dr. Daniel Mayer for Minister to Switzerland, and Duniel Mayer for Minister to Switzerland, and Judge J. T. Hoke for Assistant Attorney-Gen-

Senator Burrows of Michigan saw the Presi-Senator Burrows of Michigan saw the President a few minutes, as did Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. Senator Wolcott of Coforado, the only man of prominence in the Centennial State who stood scuarely by the St. Louis platform, and who, as a result, will have charge of Colorado patronage, was a calier early this morning. In view of the President's announcement that he will not fill offices until the present occupants serve their full terms, he will not have an opportunity to fill Colorado offices for some time yet to come.

senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota and Rep-Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota and Representative Morris of the same State were callers, as was ca-Representative Libbey of Virginia. Senator Foraker, who is personally interested in securing the appointment of John A. Logan, Jr., to a foreign mission, Anstria preferably, was a White House caller to-day. Mr. Focaser has been to see the President nearly every day since March 4. Representative Southard and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Fogham accompanied the Ohio Senator, as did M. M. Boothman.

Harry Skinner, the Populist Representative

M. M. Boothman.

H. M. Boothman.

Harry Sanner, the Populist Representative run North Carolina who assisted J. C. Pritchard in retarning to the Senate, presented C. M. Sennard, candidate for District Attorney of the Lietern district of North Carolina. State Senter J. M. Milligan, who voted for Pritchard, has been agreed upon by the North Carolina ledgation for United States Marshai and will probably be appointed.

delegation for United States Marshal and will probably be appointed.
Senator Platt of Connecticut saw the President on matters pertaining to Nutmer State patronnes. John M. Langston, et Minister to Hayri, introduced M. E. Lawson, who would like to represent this country at Liberia. Representatives Brownlow and Gheon of Tennessee wanted James F. Rule of Knoxville appointed Consul to Calcutta. They presented his claim to the President to day. Ex-Delegate Flynn of Indian Territory was a caller, who would like to be appointed Governor of the Territory, and if

scheme is carried out he is likely and Addicks and ex-Representative of the ware saw the President this after-regard to the vacant Delaware Judge-sealamin Ward of Wilmington is the can-of the Addicks wing of the Republican and a strong effort is being made to have pointed. Mr. Addicks and Mr. Wills in the President last Friday with a dele-of prominent Delaware Republicans, who the appointment of Mr. Ward. It was the World House this aftergroun that the

be appointment of Mr. Ward. It was he white House this afternoon that the stand Mr. Addicks talked over the senatorial fight together. The Presimish interested in seeing the Delauside cleared up and has indicated friends that he would like to see used frauds uncerthed quickly. An all the many the present Senatorialware. The facts in the Helaware Senatorialware. The facts in the Helaware Senatorialware. Burrows and referred to the confirmation of the senatorial that the senatorial sections and they thator Burrows and referred to the bly be brought before the committee and a meeting. Treat of New York, formerly of New personal friend of the President, called ils afternoon.

Adoptusemative Murray of North Carolina
to urge the appointment of Dr. Sampson
Auditor of the Treasury for the War De-

in Nelson A. Miles and the Hon. Powell on, who has just been appointed Minister Also to succeed Gen "Matt" Ransom, came see the President. and Postmaster-General

went together and saw the President a white, his Eminence merely to pay his restors Herry of Arkansas, Pasco of Florida, of North Pakota, all Democrats, shoos or l'orains and Representative Barum of

is an applicant for the vacant Cali rigeship, Wolf of Washington was a caller, as resentative Ketcham of New York. resentative Retcham of New York.
handler was on hand early in the day
Secretary Porter. Gen. Ordway of Veris a visitor. Representative William
ith of Michigan came with a constitwanted to shake the President's hand.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota was among the late afternoon callers, as was ex-Sen-ator Corbett of Oregon. Col. L. E. Hambury of Chicago, an employee of the Illinois State Senate and an old-time newsthe Illinois State Senate and an old-time news-paper man, came in to-day, an applicant for the office of Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue for Chicago. Mr. Hamburg has the indorsement, of Gov. Tanner, the State officials, and Senator

of Gov. Tanner, the State officials, and Senator Cullom.

The light for Public Printer is still on. Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island called on the Peeldent to-day in behalf of Col. L. B. Pease of Woosocket, who appears to be the leading candidate. Senator Alfrich, who has taken a personal interest in Mr. Passe's case, is now determined that his man shall have the place. Gen. Charies R. Brayton, "the Republican bose of Rhode Island," came on to Washington at the solicitation of Col. Pease, and is working in his Interest.

NEW MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

Schools to Be Established to Teach English and

Western Science. Boston, March 22 .- A statement on the outlook in China has been prepared by the Rev. Henry Blodget, D. D., who for forty years was a missionary in that country, chiefly in Pekin, but who now resides in Bridgeport, Conn. Those who knew Dr. Yung Wing in this country, says Dr. Blodget, will be glad to learn that he has been recently ordered to Pekin to discuss with the Foreign Office the practicability of estab lishing a national banking system. Dr. Wing has the advantage of speaking the Chinese language perfectly. He dresses in Chinese costume, and he is in intimate social relations with the Ministers of the Foreign Office and other officials.

Yung Wing was one of the three Chinese youth from the Morrison School in Hong Kong brought by Dr. S. R. Brown to this country to be educated. Of the three one became a physician, Dr. Wong, and tived in Canton; one became director of the Chinese Steam Navigation Company, and opened the Kai Ping coal mines, having his residence in Tien-Tsin; the third, Dr. Wing, the only one of the three who survives, was for a time a merchant in Shanghai, afterwards chief of the commission which sent Chinese youth to the United States to be educated, and also Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington. He received the degree of LiL. D. from Yale College, and at present has a son in the Sheffield Scientific School.

The Pekin Government has laisely issued instructions to the Viceropy and Governors to establish schools for the teaching of the English language and Western sciences in all the principal cides of the suppress. Cain a, it is said, in order to keep herself on terms of squality, and in touch with the great powers of Europe, must educate the masses and encourage inventive genits and foreign learning among her people, togother with that love for country and home, and that devoted patriotism so conspicuously ingrained in the hearts of those who have studied such languages and sciences.

The Chinese are enlarging their college for Western learning in Narking, and occupying applied and buildings, and not content with this, are opening another similar college of a high grade in the same city. Moreover, three Wing, the only one of the three who survives, and not consent with this, are opening another similar college of a high grade in the same city. Moreover, three schools for Western learning are to be opened in Hang-Chow and one in Su-Chow. This is but the inception of the new movement, which is sure to spread far and wide, and which is already inaugurated in military, medical, and scientific schools in Tien-Tsin and elsowhere.

FROM PULPIT TO POORHOUSE. Rev. Dr. Hamilton's Efforts in Behalf of Aged

M. E. Ministers. For the first time in over two years the Rev. Jay Benson Hamilton, D. D., delivered on Sunday a sermon in Brooklyn on his chosen theme of care for worn-out ministers. He occupied the pulpit of the Jane's Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Reid avenue and Monroe street. at the request of the Rev. John E. Adams, its postor. Dr. Hamilton's family are members of the church, and he has been asked to preach in It many times.

It was six years ago that Dr. Hamilton resigned his pastorate at the Simpson M. E. Church in Brooklyn and commenced the crusade for superannuated ministers, to which he has since devoted himself. He spoke before 100 conferences and preached in 1,000 churches, and his claims were backed by the secular press throughout the country. He presented ten reform measures to the last General Conference. which was held in Cleveland, O., last May, and eight of them were adopted. His chief aim at present is the raising of a fund of from \$50,000 \$100,000 in each conference, the income from thich shall be devoted to the maintenance of

which shall be devoted to the maintenance of superannuated ministers.

One of Dr. Hamilton's most powerful weapons has been a book he published in 1891, entitled, "From the Pulpit to the Poorhouse, and Other Romances of the Methodist Linerancy." It con-tains many appealing facts, forcibly stated, and includes copies of a few of the 1.500 letters the tains many appealing facts, forcibly states, and includes copies of a few of the 1.500 letters the author has received on his subject.

Yearly collections in the Methodist churches give at present about \$400.000 for the relief of retired ministers. There are 2.000 of them, and an equal number of widows. About 3.000 of this total, because they have proven their destitution, receive aid. One-third of these 3.000 destitute ministers and ministers' widows receive less than \$100 annuality. These are the conditions against which Dr. Hamilton has been

conditions against which Dr. Hamilton has been creasaling.

Prior to 1852 every minister, irrespective of age, had an equal elafin on the funds of the General Conference; but in that year the right was given to the annual conferences to decide upon all claims. One of Dr. Hamilton's reforms, adopted hast May, gives every superannuated minister a claim unless he voluntarily relinquishes it or it is taken from him.

Dr. Hamilton's present work consists of preaching by invitation at various churches on similars and giving lectures on week day evenings, the proceeds of which go to swell the fund for superannuated ministers in that particular conference.

by the Sixth and Eighth avenue surface roads. These roads want to change from horse power to electricity, and the consent of the Park Board will be necessary, as the lines run on streets skirting the parks. In his letter Aiderman Parker stated that it was the intention of the Railroad Committee to investigate the desirability of the city's acquiring the Sixth and Eighth avenue roads under the provisions of their charters which stipulate that the city has the right to buy them at any time for the actual cost per mile and 10 per cent, added, The Park Board filed the letter.

Afterward Aiderman Parker said that his letter to the Park Board was a personal matter and that the Railroad Committee had not formally considered the matter of acquiring the roads. He said he had made a similar request to the Board of Electrical Control, the Commissioners. He said his idea was that if the city could buy the roads for their cost price pius 10 per cent, it could sell them samin at an advance of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Jersey Traction Companies Elect Directors. The annual meeting of the Consolidated Traction Company was held yesterday afternoon in the company's office, First National Bank building, Jersey City. The directors elected were Edward F. C. Young, John D. Crimmins, P. A. B. Widener, A. J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, Jeremiah O'Rourke, T. F. Ryan, George F. Per-kina, Abram Q. Garrettson, William L. Ekina, E. B. Gaddis, Thomas Dolan, A. H. Paget, David Young, and J. R. Shanley. The New Jersey Young, and J. R. Shanley. The Company met immediately afterward and elected as directors Edward F. C. Young, Abram Q. Garrettson, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Abram C. Garrettson, T. Smith, Joseph B. and elected as directors Edward F.C. Toding,
Abram Q. Garrettson, Jeremiah O'Rourke,
George F. Perkins, George T. Smith, Joseph B.
Stanford, B. M. Shaniey, E. B. Gaddis, John D.
Crimmins, David Young, Alexander J. Cassatt,
W. A. Ripley. The Newark Plank Road Company then met and elected as directors George
F. Perkins, B. M. Shanley, E. F. C. Young, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Alexander J. Cassett, P. M.
Lecknor, E. B. Gattile, Abram O. Garrettson, miah O'Rourke, Alexander J. Cassett, P. M. Jackson, E. B. Gathis, Abram Q. Garrettson, John D. Crimmins, George T. Smith, Joseph B. Sandford, David Young, and J. K. Shanley. The directors of the three companies will el nd make a statement of the cers to-morrow and make business of the past year.

M. Branctiere Comes to Lecture at Johns

Among the passengers on the French liner La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, were M. Brunetiere, editor of the famous French journal, Revue des Deux Mondes, and his wife. M. Brunetiers comes here to deliver a series of lectures on poetry at Johns Hopkins University. It is not unlikely that he will also be heard in Columbia and Harvard lecture halls before he returns to France.

Miss Herford's Monologues.

Beatrice Herford made her first professional appearance at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon, and recited a number of the monologues in which ahe has frequently been heard in private. These included the amusing imitations of the abog girl, the old lady in the railroad train, the dressmak-er, the cockney landlady, and the nervous mother with her baby. Miss Herford was very warmly applauded by the audience. Miss Au-gusta Glose, a young planist, assisted her agree-ably. and recited a number of the monologues in which

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN RUSSIA

MME. RAGORIN TALKS TO THE COL. LEGE WOMEN'S CLUB ABOUT THEM. In the Cenr's Bomains Woman Is More Free is

Some Respects than in Any Other Country, and in Other Respects Less Free - Vot-ing - Holding Property - Earning Money, Lefore the College Women's Club meeting at Sherry's yesterday afternoon Mme. Zenaide'A. Ragozin, the well-known Russian historian, gave a short talk on the subject, "The Women of Russia," Mme. Ragozin speaks English fluently and pleasingly, with a very slight accent. Owing to a rearrangement of the afternoon's programme, which included vocal and instrumental music, she had half an hour less time for her lecture than had been intended, so she did not follow her original plan of speech, and talked informally, scated at a table and without notes. She is an ardent Russian, and, although she realizes that In some respects her country is in the rear of modern civilization, she has no patience with the nihilism which tinges most of the books and articles written about Russia for

history, the speaker said : "Few Russian women have made themselves conspicuous. [Circumstances have not favored them in this respect. Catherine II., called Catherine the Good, was the Russian to establish higher education for women. Previous to her time shere had been the monastery education, training women chiefly that they might shine socially and making them women of the world, but not giving any breadth of education. Catherine the Good founded the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg at the end of the last century, and appointed as the first President, Princess Voroutsof Dashkof. To this institution were called many great selentists, mostly Germans, Princess Dashkof had been, before the revolution which put Catherine on the throne, perhaps the Empress's only close friend; certainly her closest friend. Later this friendship cooled, because in her memoirs the Princess claimed more than her share of credit for the founding of the academy. But it was characteristic of Catherine that personal feelings had no influence in her selection of persons for public place. Even though a person were distasteful to Catherine, if that person seemed the fittest for a certain post, the appointment was made. So to the end the Empress remained a supporter of Princess Dashkof. At first the Princess refused the appointment on the ground that the assumption of so important a position by a woman would arouse the bitterest resentment, but on Catherine's insistence, she accepted. This could have happened in no other European country, and it was a good presage for the future of women in Russia, the absence of restriction upon them for filling important offices.

striction upon them for filling important offices.

Naturally the Slav woman is a very free woman. The chief obstacle to her advancement is the habit of kesoing her, to an extent, secluded. Of course, she has always had her influence in politics, as in other countries, but not so strong as in France or England. Another promising feature for the future is this: When our country comes to the blace where there shall be universal suffrage, I think women will naturally step into this privilege, for where there is any voting now women share in it. One oil institution of our country is the marshal of the noblity. The noblity of each province are represented by one representative elected from the province. He is called the Marshal. If a petition is to be presented or an official reception to be given I is done through the Marshal. The right of suffrage is given by a property census. If a woman has the property she has the right to vote, but naturally she doesn't go resonally to vote, but naturally she doesn't go resonally to vote, but naturally she doesn't go resonally some person to vote for her. or commissions some person to vote for so you see women will naturally have right of suffrace under broader conditions.

So you see women will naturally have the right of suffrace under broader conditions. In the villages it is just the same. If a woman ewins part of the communal land and pays part of the taxes she has her share in the election. Equal duties bring equal rights.

The narrowness of other nations toward women is amazing to a Russian. I know a Russian couple who went to England in the great emigration. They were both clever and both Rinew English well. They were room, and the wife did some work for a publishing firm. The head of the firm, whom she knew personally, it is her he couldn't give her the money for the work unless she had a written order from her husband. It was hard to believe, but that was the law. That couldn't have happened in Russia. Sometimes postice have remarked to me with Indignant surprise that it Russia there was no marriage settlement. I said it was true, and I have told them the reason. The teason is that a husband has absolutely nothing to do with a wife's property. If she has an estate he can't cut down a tree without her permission. Where is the need of marriage settlement there?

But one of our Russian characteristics is

ane has an estate he call tott of an a tree without her permission. Where is the need of
marriage settlement there?

"But one at our Russian characteristics is
inconsistency. With almost absolute freedom in one way, there is almost slavery in another. Though a woman can do what she
pleases with her own money, she cannot earn
money without her husband's consent in any
commercial way. She can in manual labor or ceive less than \$100 annually. These are the conditions against which Dr. Hamilton has been crisading.

Prior to 1952 every minister, irrespective of age, had an equal claim on the funds of the General Conference; but in that year the right was given to the annual conferences to decide upon all claims. One of Dr. Hamilton's reforms, adopted last May, gives every superannualed minister a claim unless he voluntarily relinquishes to ri its taken from him. consists of Dr. Hamilton's remaining the procession of which so to swell the fund for superannuated ministers in that particular conference.

WANTS CITY TO BUY RAILROADS.

Alderman Parker Seeks to Held Up the Sauth and Eighth Avenue Trelley Lines.

Alderman Parker, Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the board, formally requested the Park Commissioners proceeday to withhold their consent to the change in motive power proposed by the Sixth and Eighth avenue surface roads. These roads want to change from horse power to electricity, and the consent of the Park Hoard High the hard made a limitar that the city has the right to buy them at any time for the actual cost per mile and 10 per cent. added. The Park Board that the Hailroad Committee the actual cost per mile and 10 per cent. added. The Park Board that the bailroad Committee the matter of acquiring the roads. He said he had made a similar request to the Dearl Board of Electrical Control, the Commissioners. He said his idea was that if the city we want college deucation, but the roads. He said he had made a similar request to the Dearl Board of Electrical Control, the Commissioners. He said his idea was that if the city we want college deucation, but the roads. He said he had made a similar request to the Board of Electrical Control, the Commissioners. He said his idea was that if the city we want college deucation, but the roads. He said he had made a similar request to the Board of Electrical Control, the Commissioners. He said his idea was that if the city we want college deucation, but the roads. He said h

tinued. We want college education, but not in the

We want college education, but not in the sense that you do, because in our lower chases there is a hatred of classicism, dead languages, history archeology, and such matters. The peasants have greatly exaggrated ideas, alavis characteristic. The excuse for this feeling is that we need so many other things worse-practical knowledge of how to get better crops out of the land, for instance.

A young writer has taken as his subject the reviewing of books in Russia. This is a great department in our margines. One of our brilliant young writers got shakespeare under his heel. He couldn't see that Shakespeare or Victor Hugo or any of those writers showed at all how to make any grain grow or haught how

his heel. He couldn't see that Shakespeare or Victor Hugo or any of those writers showed at all how to make any grain grow or laught how to sew or cook. He concluded that Shakesbeace was not worth as much as a soft-boiled goose, and made himself the laughing stock of the nation. One trouble with our higher schools is that most of the students become Nihillats; therefore the hand of the Government has been heavy upon the colleges.

"The women have been as violent as the men. Many women sought learning in switzerland and Germany, almost all seeking to become doctors. In St. Petersburg and Moscow there are now three courses for women, partir supported by the Government, partly by friends. For poor students there are purses from \$500 to \$300 a year, the latter faure being amply sufficient to support a student. Those who take the courses are called 'coursists,' in the medical institute the education will be the same for women as for men, but in separate classes, and the grainates will have all the rights of regular physicians to women and children and generally the right of prescription. It will be some time, however, before the men physicians with call the women into consults. dren and generally the right of prescription. It will be some time, however, before the men physicians will call the women into consultation. These women dottors cannot be at the head of any hospital or school. Generally it is poor girls who want to go through college courses. Every one who has gone through three classes has the right to the fourth classified with board, ledging, and washing. This is a great thing and saves many from dropping out.

is a great thing and saves many out.

"I have tried to give you the most essential views of woman's condition in Russia acception my limited time, and I should be glad in the future to give you some aketch of our promi-

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The variations in the length of the line to be found every night before the uptown bakery where the imperfect loaves of bread are distributed free, are so marked that they are difficult to account for. The number of men in the line decreases and increases in a way that even the employees who distribute the bread have never been able to explain. They have dis ered, however, that since the passage of the Raines law the regular average is larger and this is explained by the fact that the free lunch counter was formerly able to satisfy the hungry m-n who in its absence fall back more on the free bread. Before this bill became a law the crowd on Sundays was always larger than or any other night and that was attributed to the any other night and that was attributed to the nominal closing of the salons which made the difficulty of getting at the lunch somewhat greater than usual. The summer rowds are not the average larger than those that patiently wait during the winter, and the easy solution of this is the milder weather, which makes it possible for a man to wait there with less discemfort than in winter. But the general wartations in number from night to with are quite unexplained save by the daily fluctuations in the wretched estates of the unfortunates who gather there.

It has come at last. There has long been American consumption. After tracing briefly feminine but determined voice calling for it. the place of woman through early Russian and the demand has not been answered. A boot-blacking establishment has just been opened in the Tenderloin, and advertises itself as a "Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoe Blacking Parlors." Never before was that first word included in such an announcement, nor was there ever before in New York, or anywhere else for that matter, a room in which women could get their shoes blackened. St. Louis and Vienna may have their women's billiard rooms, but New York is first in the boot-blacking ilne. The presence of women in the boot-blacking shome untown is not rare now, but they have always an apployethe, hervous manner that shows how fit at ease they feel. On the forry boats the bootblacks services are more frequently called for by women. A rule of the companies forbids the boys going into the cabins, and the women consequently have to step outside. This custom is said to have originated ten years ago, when Johnstone Hennett halled a bootblack on a Staten Island ferryboat and asked him to poish her breams, to the astonishment of the polish her brogans, to the astonishment of outh and the great amusement of the crowd that watched the operation. But doubtless the growth in the fashion of wearing the shoes and the efficiency of the bootblacks in taking care of them are responsible for this latest development of the boot-blacking business. Gen. Horace Porter's nomination as Amba

> intend to sail for France until May 1. This delay will give him an opportunity to participate in the ceremonies at the dedication of Grant's tomb. It is not considered good form in the world of diplomatists for a man who has been appointed Minister or Ambassador to has been appointed Minister or Ambassador to show easerness to assume the duties and hon-ors pertaining to such an office. He is ex-pected to move decorously and slowly toward the goal of his ambitions. Gen. Horace Porter as been active in the management of the Grant Monument fand, and it of course accords with his own wishes to delay his departure until the monument has been formally dedicated. Gen. Porter has made many after-dinner speeches and his friends are now recalling with interes. few of his speeches that were made in French They say that on the occasions when he spoke in French his remarks as well as his manner were serious. When Gen. Porter makes a speech in Euglish his listeners are disappointed if there isn't a laugh in every third sentence. Gen. Porter handles his French fearlessly, however, with a courage that is born of long exparings. experience.

sador to France has been confirmed, but he

has intimated to his friends that he does not

The trial of a wine agent for selling liquors under false names has brought out some test! meny which may serve to explain, revealing as it does the extremely chiap price at which fraudulent goods were sold, some of the seemingly impenetrable mysteries of the very cheap table d'hôte which includes sine in its menu. The articles which were discussed at this deal ar's trial were of a grade that would be encountered in very few places, and the claim that the same sort of wine was sold under the names of varying kinds of claret may not be true of places that make any pretence to fairness. It is true, however, that the "ordinary" sold in many restaurants is a California wine, although t is sold as of foreign make, and has one of the neual remeb lacels. The wine is plainly of California vintare, and it can be noticed that on the majority of the bottles of this wine, alon the majority of the bottles of this wine, aithough they be tresumably of foreign make, there is never to be seen the inscription "made in France." There is no reason that these wires should be offered as anything else that what they are, unless it be the prejudice which is sometimes supposed to exist against the California clarets. This is probably feit only by those people who have received this American wine when they thought they were paying for something also and have hearters. French products.

If the Ellsworth bill is passed people may be encouraged after a while to take some steps to protect themselves from being photographed against their will. To be photographed against one's will is by no means so infrequent as one night suppose. Yesterday morning a man was walking up Broadway through the shopping district with a camera in almost continuous service. The streets were crowded with women who are not subjects for pictures to be publicly displayed, and what the photographer's object was it is not easy to tell. But he kept at his work persistently, and the unconscious victims are destined to be immortalized involuntarily. The photographic pictures in the music halls have proved somewhat of a shock to persons who have unexpectedly recognized themselves in some of the street views. One of these ar rangements on view last winter showed a political parade, and the likenesses in this were all recognizable enough to the friends of the march-ers, who had no idea that after having appeared recognizable enough to the friends of the marchers, who had no idea that a firer having appeared in a political parade they would be presented at a music hall for half the winter. The presence of an active photographer in the neighborhoot of the Newmarket, for instance, on the night it was raided, might doubtless have resulted in some interesting photographs for these electrical machines. But their production would not have afforded much pleasure to the people who might have happened to be in the groups. More serious considerations than the necessity of looking pleasure ought to make it interestible to photograph people who did not want to be, and the scenes in which they happen to be at the moment may not be those which they would select for preservation. The women, for instance, who were photographed yesterday darting into shops or blinking their eyes in the strong smillight would not have chosen probably to be photographed in just that way.

Sophie Traubmann, now that she is about to

Sophie Traubmann, now that she is about to marry, will probably feel no longer the dissatisfaction at her position in the company at the Metropolitan of which she complained at the beginning of the season. Mica Traubmann made an unusually successful debut here, and when the German seasons came to an end and she went to Cologne sie was one of the leading singers in the company there. She was prominent, too, in Hamburg, and the fact that she was not the prima donns at the Metropolitan was a source of considerable regret to the voing singer. She was asked to join the operacompany at Endanest last antumn, and was about to accept that offer, as well as one that had come to her from Munich. Her husband-elect was at one time a manufacturer of leather, and it was after his marriage to his first wife that M. Patzowsky became connected with the firm of Meyer Jonasson & Co. It was at the funeral of M. Patzowsky's wife that Lawyer A. H. Hummel delivered a funeral oration for the first time in his life. Mrs. Patzowsky's mother was a Catholic, while her father was a Jew and it was decided that as Mrs. Fatzowsky had never professed either faith particularly the funeral sermon should be delivered by a friend of the family. Mr. Hummel was selected for this purpose and spoke the sermon at Mr. Jonasson's house.

Mms. Emma Fames is enough! improved to the company there. She was prominent, too, in

Mme, Emma Eames is enough! improved to health to think now of resuming her work, and the is considering now the score of a new opera which has been sent to her for consideration. The work is by Baron Erlanger, and will be given probably this season at Covent Garden. The composer is anxious that Mme. Eames relative to give you some sketch of our promited women.

Mime. Harovin's remarks were listened to with the closest attention, and at the close of the lask there was hearty applause.

Ottomwa's Hig Fire.

A gale was blowing, and from the first there was but little hope of saving any of the hig brick business block in which was Cullen's store.

A CIRCULATING MONKEY.

HIKEY PIKEY WANTED AS A WIT-NESS IN THE CITY COURT. ed from Man to Man Among Mortal Enc mies Since Christmas Time, Leaving a Trail

of Intelligent Malice, He Finally Takes a Bite of One Hamilton-Hamilton Sucs. Just how Hikey Pikey came into the possession of Roosevelt & Schuyler of Stone street is a question. He did come into their possession just about Christmas time. Hikey Pikey is an educated monkey. Presumably he was educated in the same school that Little Egypt, the coochee coochee dancer, attended. At all events, he can dance the coochee-coochee in a manner quite as intellectual.

His career starts, so far as New York is concerned, with Roosevelt & Schuyler. It seems they had a grudge against Mr. Michael Flaherty, the cigar dealer. They sent Hikey Pikey to Mr. Flaherty with their compliments.

Mr. Flaherty was delighted. That is to say, he was delighted for two days. Then he began to consult his list of enemies, and he decided that the Eckford club of Brooklyn contained more of them than any other institution. He sent Hikey Pikey to the club.

The members didn't know Hiker Piker, and they were delighted. The colored gentleman who is steward of the club had a day off that day. Hikey Pikey ran things. He danced the coochee-coochee most of the time. He was left alone to care for the club house that night. The steward got around the next morning. Now The steward got around the next morning. Now the Eckford Club is a fine organization. It had a finely furnished house. When the steward took his first look that morning he gasped "Burglars!" Bottles were everywhere, and most of them were broken. The beautiful paintings that had adorned the walls were full of holes, and were lying on the floor. The car-pet was ink-stained, and mucilage-stained chairs were upside down.

pet was ink stained, and muchage-stained chairs were upside down.

Hikey Pikey was in the midst of the ruin and he was doing the coochee-coochee dance. The steward didn't see him at first. Hikey Pikey saw the steward. He stopped for a moment and sneaked around behind the shivering colored gentleman. Then with a monkey shriek he leaped at him. The steward turned just in time to see the thing shoot by his head and then he fied. Of course he wasn't afraid of a monkey, but he didn't know there was a monkey, and the bravest man may be afraid of the devil. He finally vertured back with reinforcements. Hikey Pikey was doing the coochee-coochee again. Then the steward announced:

"See here, gem'men, either I goes or the monkey goes."

"See here, gem men, either I goes or the monker goes."
That night there was a consultation. The
next morning the enemies of Mr. Flaherty took
the monkey back and left him with their compliments. Several days passed in which thrie Hikey
Pikey, being where there was tobacco, learned
to chew and smoke. Mr. Flaherty remembered
that Edward Tully, the Clerk of the City Court,
was an enemy of his. So he sent Hikey Pikey to
Pat Higgins's saloon, at the corner of Leroy and
and Hudson streets, to be given to Tully when
he called. Mr. Tully called with Theodore Albrecht. Mr. Albrecht is a real estate dealer. He
always believed that Mr. Tully was his friend.
Subsequent events showed that Mr. Tully had
it in for him.

"Say, Eddie," said the bartender. "I've a
mouch here fur ye, wid d' compliments o' Mike
Fisherty."

"Say, Eddia," said the bartender. "I've a monk here fur ye, wid d'compliments o' Mike Flaherty."

Mr. Tully mentioned in an ejaculatory manner something that used to be considered a place, but is now generally regarded as a condition. "Sure I have, 'n he's a bird,' said the bartender. "Say, he'd do d' bally dance so as d' police 'ud pull him sure."

Mr. Tully turned pale. Mr. Albrecht noticed it, Mr. Tully saw that Mr. Albrecht noticed it, Mr. Tully saw that Mr. Albrecht noticed it, and said with malice aforethought:

"Take him, will you, Theodore I'
"Sure," said Mr. Albrecht.

That's how Hikey Pikey came into Mr. Albrecht something over a week. The night was dark; that is, this particular night was on which Hikey Pikey forfetted his right to live with Mr. Albrecht shreit, that is, this particular night was on which Hikey Pikey forfetted his right to live with Mr. Albrecht. The Albrechts were all sleeping soundly, On a stand near the front window there was an aquarium containing sixty gold fish. The clocks in the neighboring steeples struck 3. Hikey Pikey slipped his collar, He went over to this aquarium and began to fish. He fished until just about dawn. He had regular Cleveland luck. By dawn he had fifty-two of the sixty and had hitten the stomach out of each. The other eight avoided him. He crept over to the bed and got one of Mr. Albrecht's shoes. With that he smashed the glass. Then he went back to the bed and smashed Mr. Albrecht with the shoe. Then be fied.

"Theodore." said Mrs. Albrecht later, "if

bed and smashed Mr. Albrecht with the snoo. Then he fled. "Theodore," said Mrs. Albrecht later, "if you don't take that monkey away I'll throw you don't take that monkey away I'll throw him out of the window."

This was so unlike Mrs. Albrecht's usual manner that Mr. Albrecht looked at her. He saw she was determined; so the monkey went. Mr. Albrecht didn't like Higgins & Condon, the saloon keepers around the conner from his house. He sent Hikey Pikey Pikey. This is because Hikey Pikey resented the familiarity displayed by a youth named Hamilton, and springing by a youth named Hamilton, and springing a youth named Hamilton, and springing him bit him on the check. The Hamilton outh, through his parents, has such for \$2,000 mages. He named as the owner, John amer, a blacksmith, and Higgins & Condon, ow John Creamer came to be interested now. How John Creamer came to be interested no-body knows. He says he doesn't own Hikey Pikey and never did own him. Higgins & Conden say they never did. In the meantime Hikey Pikey is missing. The case was to be tried in the City Court yes-Pikey is wanted badly as a witness.

THEY WANT TREASURER SACHSEL A Chicago Building and Long Association Said

CHICAGO, March 22.-President Julius Briesko of the Christopher Columbus Building and Loan Association said last night that David J. Sachsel. Treasurer of the concern, had left Chicago and that his accounts were being investigated by a committee of ten stockholders. President Brieske declared there was evidence to indicate that the missing official would be called on to explain why from \$40,000 to \$60,000 of the as sociation's funds was not in sight. Mr. Sachsell appears to have left Chicago on Tuesday last, His wife said at his house, 120 Fullerton avenue, last night that he had gone into the country to

get money. As soon as his absence was noticed
the stockholders appointed the committee to
look over his books, covering the investment of
\$190.000.

The President said Attorney Koch would apply to the courts for a receiver to take charge of
the affairs of the association.

The Christopher Columbus Building and Loan.
Association has a membership of 600 or 700 persons, nearly all of whom are poor, and have been
investing their scant savings in the association.
It was organized with seven members, and for a Investing their scan: savings in the association. It was organized with seven members, and for a time it grew very rapidly, but during the hard times of the last few years the business has failen off considerably. The concern has about \$60,000 out in loans on real estate.

BOYCOTT AGAINST BREWERS.

The Chicago Federation of Labor Gives Notice to the Brewers' Association,

CRICAGO, March 22.-The Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday declared a general boycott. effective on April I, on all beer brewed in Chicago, unless the local and Milwaukee Brewers' Association should agree to unionize all Chicago breweries and use union-made barrels and kegs exclusively. The committee having the matter in charge

yesterday reported that the officials of the brew-ers' combine had ignored all overtures in the direction of a peaceful settlement, and asked that extreme action be taken in order to bring that extreme action be taken in order to bring the brawers to time.

After a long debate the Executive Committee was instructed to inform the Brewers' Associa-tion that unless the local brewers agreed to the terms offered by the Coopers' Union before April 1, a general boycott would go into effect on that date and 100,000 trades unionists in Chicago would thereafter refuse to drink the product of Chicago breweries.

A Gavel of Historic Woods for Vice-President Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.-Mr. D. B. Bradley has presented to Vice-President Hobart a gavel made of mahogany taken from the deak used by the first Vice-President in the present Senate chamber. The handle is of yellow pine, taken from the stairway leading to the old Senate chamber. The stairway was laid in 1800. Inserted in the handle are small pieces of wood with the following history: Cherry from Mount Vernon, boxwood that was planted by Washingverion, boxwood that was planted by washington and named after Lafayette, magnolis that was planted by Washington in the year 1799. If we cak from the frigate United States and from the rebal ram Marrimae, lignum vitue from the sheave that hoisted the statue of Liberty to the dome on the Capitol, pine from Ford's Theatre, Washington; oak from the bridge that crossed the east branch of the Potennae, burned in 1814; pine from the root of a stump near the "Providential Spring." in Andersonville prison, hickory from Washington's birthplace, and a piece of the Charter Oak.

619,000 for Personal Injuries.

Boston, March 22 .- A verdict of \$12,000 was given to-day to James W. Hessian, who such Gracker, Burbank & Co., proprietors of the Hanna Mills at Fitchburg, for personal injuries received by a fall from an imperfect bridge. ART NOTES.

are technically clever, complete in comp

Pictures by Horntio Walker at Cottler's Exhi bitton at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

Mr. Horatio Walker, a painter whose pictures

a collection of thirty-two of his works at the nev gallery of Cottier & Co. in East Thirty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue. Most of the pictures are in oil, though some of the smaller ones are in water color. The painter's skill as a watercolorist is well known and his works in that medium exhibited here from time to time have always been excellent and attractive. A few of the pictures in the present collection, five or six in all, have been lent by their owners; the rest are the property of the artist. The largest canvas in the exhibition, "Stable Interior Woman Milking," No. 6, is one of the best, strong, firm, and broad as it is in painting, but the most complete and the most beautiful of the pictures, all things considered, is "A Spring Morning-Ploughman," No. 29. It shows to stretch of farm country under an early morning effect very soon after sunrise and before the dev is off the grass, with a man in the foreground holding a plough which is pulled by a yoke of oxen. It is delicate and yet vigorous in color, and the scene is exceedingly well enveloped in atmosphere. In "Morning-October," in which the effect is at an earlier hour, before sunrise, a flock of sheep is shown starting out to pasture. This possesses much of the poetic quality of the "Spring Morning" and is "The Harrower," also an excellent picture. No. 2, "A Siesta," No. 3, "Spring-Calves," No. 20, a delightful water color, and "A Sty," No. 27 (lent by the artist Tryon) are some other ple tures out of the whole number of interesting works in the collection which are notable fo special qualities of excellence. A large compo sition, very sembre in color scheme, "The Prod! gal Son," No. 14, is less happy than the pastoral subjects which compose the bulk of Mr. Walker's work, though, in spite of the obscurity in which the scene is wrapped, one may discover some remarkable painting. The exhibition will close on March 27. A collection of paintings by modern American

and French artists, announced to be sold by order of Charles J. Prinz, is on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, and will come under the hammer on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week. The catalogue contains some good names, and the walls show among the 128 works some interesting and good examples. "Three Opinions," No. 62, by Steinheil, a pupil of Meissonier and a conscien tious, artistic painter, showing three men in discussion, is quiet and sober in tone and soundly painted. Another excellent picture is Adan's "In the Garden of the Convent," No. 56 A good cattle piece is "Cattle at the Pool," No. 49, by Leon Barrilot. "Indian Summer," No. 84. and "Landscape," No. 19, are two representative small pictures by H. Bolton Jones, and other notable works by American painters are A Glimpse of Loch Leven," No. 86, by Arthur Partonr "A Glimpse of Lake Champlain," No. 96, by J. B. Bristol, and "When the World was Young," No. 81, by Francis C. Jones. "Caravan Travelling the Bed of the River Cheliff, Algiers," is a striking picture by Huguet, brilliant in as pect, but somewhat cold in general tone.

MRS. SANDOLOVITCH SET FREE. Insane but Harmless-Her Husband Has

Promised to Care for Her. Mrs. Hyman Sandolovitch of 16 Orchard street whose friends have been so demonstrative since she was committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital by a Magistrate last week at the instance of her husband, was released from the pavilion and turned over to the care of Mr. Sandolovitch yesterday. She left the hospital in the afternoon with him and Rabbi Zinsler, while about two dozen women and children tagged after.

Dr. Fitch, the insane expert, pronounced the woman insane in the morning; in the afternoon he drew a pen through the word "insane," and wrote on her card, "Not a case for the asylu-The woman's mind is somewhat affected, but she is not dangerous, and she was liberated upon her husband's promise in writing that he would take care of her. A number of women were waiting for Mrs. Sandolovitch at the door of the insane pavilion when she came out. Her eyes looked as if she had been crying. She ran into the arms of one of the women and kissed her. Between two of them she was led to the hospital office to wait until the papers that re eased her were signed. Hyman Sandolovitch, her husband, keeps a aloon at 17 Orchard street. After he had had

saloon at 17 Orchard street. After he had had her committed to the pavilion her neighbors declared that he had been starving her and her children and wanted to get rid of her. They caused a riot in Orchard street Friday night, and on Saturday afternoon they tried to storm Bellevue Hospital in a body to visit her.

HAD MRS. CHRISTOPHER'S JEWELS. Pullman Car Porter Rhone Says He Found Them in His Car. Superintendent Gibbons of the Pennsylvania

division of the Pullman Palace Car Company called on Chief Murphy of the Jersey City police on Saturday afternoon to ask his assistance in arresting John H. Rhone, a porter in the Pullman car service, who is accused of stealing some diamond jeweiry belonging to Mrs. H. J. Chris topher of the Arlington Hotel in Washington. Mrs. Christopher had been stopping at Jacksonville. Fla., until ten days ago, when she returned to Washington on a Pennsylvania train. After she left the train she missed a turquoise and diamond pin, a diamond and pearl brooch, and a plain gold pin marked "Maryland," worth alto gether about \$600.

rether about \$600.

Upon the arrival of the train at Jersey City on Sunday Rhone was arrested. The missing jewelry, with the exception of the gold pin, was found in his possession. Yesterday morning he made a confession to Chief Murphy. He said that he found the lewelry in a lady's collar on the loor of the car when the train was about three niles this side of Washington. The pin marked "Maryland," he says, he gave to a man named Andersen. Besides the jewelry, a valuable diamond ring was found in one of his pockets. He was held yesterday morning by Justice Poits to await extradition papers.

Col. Waring Acknowledges a Tribute. Col. Waring gave out the following statement

resterday: CLEAN STREETS AND VETERINARY BILLS.

"Mr. James H. Gaul of the Evans brewing and alting establishment, in Hudson street, writes the Commissioner of Street Cleaning that the ill of Dr. Budd, their veterinary surrecon, rebill of Dr. Budd, their veterinary surgeon, re-cently presented, was very light. They asked him: 'Are you letting up on us. Doctor, or is it just luck f. The answer was a text for a sermon. It was: There is no link about it. In the old days the bills were more because the horses had suratches. Now the streets are kept clean, and suratches are no longer in evidence. Here was a tribute to the Street 'tleaning Tepartment, as unexpected as it is deserving.'

Juror Gets Hurt ; Stops a Trint; Fined S100.

When the trial of a suit brought by Gertie Falkenstein against Hyman Rinaldo to recover \$1,000 damages for injuries was resumed yes terday before Justice Schuchman in Part III, of the City Court the litth juror, Robert H. Peebles the City Court the little Juror, Robert H. Peebles, was inissing. A young man handed Justice Schuchman a note in which Peebles said he had received a fall on Saturday that had injured his foot so seriously that he was unable to get out. Justice Schuchman asked the lawyers if they were willing to proceed with eleven Juroes. They were not willing, Justice Schuchman then discharged the eleven jurors and exclaimed. Mr. Peebles is fined \$100. The case will have to be retried. retried.

William Alexander Smith, whose membership

in the New York Stock Exchange antedates that of any other living member, will retire from business on May 1, and the firm of William Alexander Smith & Co., which has existed for forty years, will be dissolved. This firm is the successor through several changes to the firm of Coit & Wolsey, formed in 1810, which afteward became Coit, Smith & Co., and then Coit & Smith. Mr. Smith joined the Exchange on Dec. 17, 1844. He served one-term as President, and has for years been one of the trustees of the Gratuity Fund.

Statue of the Madonna for St. Agues's Church A statue of the Madonna has been presented to st. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third street, by Miss Ellen Sharker, who has long been a res dent in the parish and a benefactor of the church. The Rev. Dr. Braun will hold the services of The Rev. Dr. Brann will hold the services of blessing and unveiling the statue next Sunday evening. A marble pedectal and a crown have been ordered, and all will be in permanent po-sition by Easter. The statue is four feet four inches high, cut to order from a beautiful block of Carrara marble. It was ordered about two months ago, and arrived last week.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE'S BIG GIFF. The Institution Receives the Jones Endowssi of \$800,000 in Real Estate.

HAVERFORD, Pa., March 22.-The treasurer of Haverford College announces that he has received the title deeds to the real estate of the late Jacob P. Jones of Philadelphia.

Hy this will of Mr. Jones, who died in 1885, is was directed that his residuary estate should pass to the corporation of Haverford College as a permanent endowment fund. The provisions of this will have recently become operative by the death of his wildow who enjoyed a life income from the estate. The value of the residuary estate is about \$900,000, a large portion of which is in land, and is at present unproductive.

This legacy added to the \$400,000 of productive endowment which the college already possessed, places Haverford College among the leading American colleges in the matter of resources. Haverford College announces that he has reand artistic in general treatment, is exhibiting

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAT.
Sun rises.... 5 58 | Sun sets..... 6 15 | Moon rises.men HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 19 49 | Gov. Island. 11 21 | Hell Gate. 1 24

Arrived-Mospay, March 22.

Arrived-Monday, March 22.

So La Champagne, Potrot, Havre March 13.
So Veendam, Stenger, Rotterdam March 10.
So Idaho, Marshal, London.
So Ortnoco, Fraser, St. Lucia,
So Lity of Kingston, Nokerson, Kingston.
So Baku Standard, Parker, Shields.
So St. Cuthbert, Fitzgerald, Antwerp.
So Altai, Morria, Kingston.
So Wordswerth, Carnan, St. Lucia.
So Bellmeta, Mortaen, St. Lucia.
So Ellmeta, Mortaen, St. Lucia.
So Ellmeta, Mortaen, St. Lucia.
So Kingston.
So Consolve, Pannangen, Jacksonville.
So Americy, Sherburne, Philadelphia.
So Corcole, Gager, New Orleans.
So Circole, Gager, New Orleans.
So City of Columbia, Hiller, Norfolk.
So Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston.
Bark Still Water, Tries, Manila.

[For later arrivan see First Page,]

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT. Se Fulda, from New York, at Gibraltar, Se Herschel, from New York, at Manchester, Se Coleridge, from New York, at Pernambuco, Se Exeter City, from New York, at Bristol. Se Pomeranian, from New York, at Glasgow. Se Carmarthenshire, from New York, at Port Said.

SIGNIED. 5s Ocean, from New York for Antwerp, off Prawls Ss Oldenburg, from New York for Bremen, passed Prawic Point.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Sa Konigin, from Bremerharen for New York.
Sa Ems. from Gibraltar for New York.
Sa Miami, from Dundee for New York.
Sa Miami, from Dundee for New York.
Sa Nasmyth, from Santos for New York.
Sa Nasmyth, from Santos for New York.
Sa Hevelius, from Rio Janeiro for New York.
Sa Buffon, from Rio Janeiro for New York.
Sa Brooklyn City, from Swanses for New York.
Sa Bellaura, from St. Lucia for New York.

SAILED FROM DONESTIC PORTS. Sa G. W. Stout, from Philadelphia for New York. Sail To-Day. St. Paul, Southampton.... 7 00 A M Teutonic, Liverpool..... 9 00 A M St. rani, Soumampton. 7 00 A M
Teutonic, Liverpool. 9 00 A M
Westernland, Antwerp. 10 00 A M
Saratoga, Havana. 100 P M
Trinidad, Bermuda. 8 00 A M
Philadeliphia, La Guayra. 11 00 A M
Comanche, Charleston.
El Sol, New Orleans. Sail Thursday, March. 25. Columbia, Plymouth 4:00 A M Schiedain, Amsterdam 5:00 A M Orlooso, Bermuda 1:00 F M Kausas City, Savannah

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS schiedam. Stagara. Fouthwark... Palatta Jersey City... Taormina... Kanage City Due Wednesday, March 24. State of California. March 14 March 9 March 9 March 9 March 20 Havan Due Thursday, March 25. Mississippi.

Due Friday, March 26. Liverpool. Swansea. Havre New York.... Umbria.... La Touraine... St. Thomas. Due Sunday, March #8.

Business Aotices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teeth-ing; softens the guns, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhose. 25c. a bottle.

. March 16

New Spring Shapes, men's hats only, at Compon's, 48 West 30th at., near Broadway. Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

MARRIED.

SCHERMERHORY-COSTER.-At Grace Church. Tuesday, March 16, by Sev. Dr. Huntington, Aifred E. Schermerhorn to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of the late Charles R. Coster.

DIED.

ADAMS. -On Thursday, March 18, at Chicago, Ill., Axel Smedberg, son of the late William and Ag-EWFLE .- At his residence, 661 5th av., on Monday, March 22, Douglas Ewell, M. D., son of Jennie K. and the late John Newton Ewell, in the 30th

year of his age. ice of funeral hereafter. FARLER .- On March 21, at his residence, 50 West 46th st., George W. Farlee, in his 65th year. Funeral services at the residence, Wednesday, March 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GELSTON. -On Sunday afternoon, March 21, 1897, William J. Gelston.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 306 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Weinesslay, March 24, at 5 P. M. interment on Thursday morning. Kindly omit

INGRAM. -On Monday morning, March 22, Maria, widow of James Ingram, aged 56.
Funeral from her late residence, 118 East 26th st., Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends in-

LORD. -In Patchogue, on March 21, Charles Edward. Lord, aged 3d years. Funeral from the residence of the Rev. Edward Lord, Patchogue, N. Y., at 2 P. M., Wednesday,

RIORDAN. -On Sunday, March 21, after a long and painful fliness, B. Rochefert Riordan, aged 57. Funeral Tuesday, March 28, at 19 A. M., from the Church of St. Francis Navier, 18th at., West

Kindly omit flowers. Interment private. SULLIVAN.—On March 21. Mary, widow of Timothy Sullivan and mother of the Rev. Francis J. Sul-

livan. Funeral from her late residence, 75 East 105th st., on Tuesday, March 20; thence to St. Ann's Church, 12th st., between 3d and 4th ave., where a solema

mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A: M. THORP. -On Sunday, March 21, 1897, Edmund A.

Thorp, aged 78 years. Relatives and friends, also members of Central Park Lodge, No. 244, L.O.O. F., are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 417 East 68th

st., on Tuesday evening, March 23, at 8 o'clock, Special Motices.

CLERICAL CLOTHING. - Drapete Cassocks, \$7; Roman Collars, \$1 dozen, Thibet Frock Suits, \$18.75; other goods equally as low. Inspection invited. D. JACOBS, Ciercial Cutilitier, 623-627 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IF EFFECTS instant rollef and ourse Catarrh and cold in the head. It cent trial size of ELV'S CREAM BALM at druggists. Full size 50c. New Publications.

50°. EACH.—Saint-Beuve's "Essaya." Piato's "Be-quet," Masterinich's Plays, Issaing's "Leocotte, "Hit-ton's "Areopegitics," Whitman's "Leocotte, "Hit-ton's "Areopegitics," Whitman's "Leocotte, "Hit-Filair, dis Sry 18th sh.